

THE DAILY HERALD.

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SUNDAY'S
HERALD

Will contain, among many other special features,

"The 1900 Woman"

An article of special interest at this time.

DON'T MISS IT!

Tom Reed is more of a Speaker than an orator.

Salisbury may cry "Piece, piece (of Venezuela)!" but there is no piece.

Several colonies of senatorial bees were noticed on the streets yesterday.

When a man stands on his dignity he is rarely steady and never sure footed.

THE UNSPEAKABLE Turk lets the others do the speaking. Rather a wise thing to do.

While the trolley strike is on Philadelphia should introduce the cake walk as a pastime.

EUROPE MUST not think that a Pan-American congress would be a mere flash in the pan.

COMING FROM the Bay State what more natural than that Olney should hold England at bay?

YVETTE GUILBERT sings no song o' six pence. It's a song of four thousand and a week or nothing.

HE who indulges in a Christmas goose thinks joy should be unconfined no matter how boisterous it may become.

GOVERNOR WEST is not letting the blue grass grow under his feet in the matter of the federal judgeship nomination.

CAMPOS LOOKS upon Gomez and the Cuban insurgents as a great pest. It must be patent to all that they make the Spanish fly.

"TENNESSEE JUSTICE should give up the practice of carrying concealed weapons," says the New York Press. Else give up the practice of the law.

THE HEBREW fair in New York netted \$175,000, all of which will go to charity. That is the kind of a Jew bait that even Ahlwardt could swallow.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES who are quietly sawing wood should remember that "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will."

MR. DINGLEY says that in the tariff bill that the Republicans have prepared they have waived their protection principles for the time being. Yes, they have undoubtedly waived them.

THERE COULD scarcely be a better illustration of the saying that the appetite grows from what it feeds upon than St. Louis' desire to get the Democratic convention.

THE SCHOOL children of Tacoma, Wash., published Christmas the Morning Union for the benefit of an ambulance fund. As a stroke of journalistic enterprise they ask! Mr. Cleveland, through Congressman Doolittle of their state, if he would be a candidate for a third term. The President thanked the children for their kindly interest but declined to answer their question. It is a question that the people of the country would be glad to have the President answer.

ST. LOUIS is doing all she can at present to secure the Democratic national convention as she has the Republican convention. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat can see only one objection that the Democrats might have to St. Louis as a convention city. "The assumed strength of the silver sentiment in that city and vicinity." "The silver obstacle, however," continues that paper, "is not as big as it looks to be to outsiders. St. Louis in politics is Republican, and as such it is, of course, anti-free silver." That remark from a paper of the standing of the Globe-Democrat in the Republican party is not calculated to inspire much confidence in the cry of some western Republicans about the Republican party being the party to whom we must look for the remonetization of silver.

MINING AS A CERTAINTY.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean the other day had a most sensible editorial on the subject of American gold mines. It expressed itself as having but little patience with the gentlemen who fill the newspapers with communications on the worthlessness of American gold mines. "We know," says the editorial, "that fraudulent mining companies have been formed and will be formed, but we also know that fraudulent railway schemes have been hatched and marketed." It then proceeds to say that people have not lost faith in the capabilities of railways because of the fraudulent issues of railway stocks, and then argues that neither should people lose faith in American gold mines because of fraudulent mining ventures.

But it is said that mining is a risky business. Very true. But so is railroading. It is said that comparatively few mines pay dividends. Very true. But what is the proportion of railways that pay dividends to those that are unremunerative to the stockholders? What is the proportion of men who are successful in law, or in dry goods selling, or in grocery dealing to the unsuccessful? It reasonably may be doubted if mining, when wisely managed, is much more risky than cotton spinning. It certainly is not so risky as stock-broking.

That is the most sensible utterance on mining we have heard for some time in a newspaper east of the Mississippi river, and the Inter-Ocean is to be congratulated upon its plain, common sense talk on a subject usually treated in a manner that borders closely on the nonsensical. It seems to be agreed upon by a general consensus of opinion that the only thing absolutely certain in this world are death and taxes. The element of uncertainty seems to attach to everything else. Most assuredly it does to all forms of business. To domestic commerce there is the rise and fall of markets, railroad wrecks and delays which may ruin the goods or absorb the profits of the sales. As to foreign commerce, though the risks since the days of the original Shylock of the Rhine have been vastly reduced, still "ships are but boards, sailors but men; there be land rats and water rats, water thieves and land-thieves," by which the old Jew meant pirates; "and then there is the peril of the waters, winds and rocks." Manufacturing is scarcely more certain of being profitable; whole fortunes have been lost in it as well as made; and so with merchandizing, and banking, and all the forms of industry and business in which men engage. What, then, shall men venture into these branches of industry or business because there is a possibility of failure or a probability of being swindled? Such an argument would not be listened to patiently for a moment when applied to other forms of industry or business except mining.

If men have been disappointed in their mining schemes it grows out of the fact that they have failed generally to apply plain, common-sense business principles and carefulness to their mining ventures. Let investors in gold mines only be as careful in that business as men are in other pursuits and it will be seen that "luck" is no more a factor in mining than in any other branch of industry.

We look upon the expressions of opinions such as this in the Inter-Ocean as especially fortunate now, when there is a distinct revival of gold mining in the Inter-mountain west of which Utah is destined to be a great center. The recent developments in the Mercur district, and the surrounding country, giving evidence of very extensive gold fields within a radius of a few miles from Salt Lake City, is one of the most pleasing and certain prospects before the people of Utah, and is to be counted upon as a resource of wealth to the inhabitants of the forty-fifth state, as the significant water power of the New England states is to their inhabitants; or that the climate and fruitful soil of the South is to her people.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

"The financiers of the House should not forget," says the Pittsburgh Dispatch, "should not forget that a very sure way of increasing the resources of the government \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 per year is to cut down the expenditures to that extent." And the Dispatch should not forget that it makes its suggestion to a Republican House over which Thomas B. Reed of Maine presides as speaker—the man who when Democrats in the Fifty-first Congress pointed out that the appropriations of the House would reach one billion dollars, and protested against such lavish expenditure, haughtily replied that this was a billion dollar country. Nevertheless the suggestion of the Dispatch is a good one, but not likely to form any part of the patch-work legislation which the present Republican House has started to formulate. Retrenchment of expenses it may be depended upon is no part of the Republican program. Appropos the suggestion of the Dispatch comes to mind the recommendations of Secretary Carlisle in his late report to Congress on this very point.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

While the situation does not require any legislation for raising additional revenue by taxation at this time, it is such as to require the strictest economy in appropriations and public expenditures. At a time like this, upon whom the expenses of sustaining the government is imposed, are compelled to practice the closest economy in their business and domestic affairs in order to meet their obligations and re-establish their trade and industries, it is more than ever the duty of the public authorities to avoid waste and extravagance in the appropriation and disbursement of the revenues. While the essential agencies for an efficient administration of the public service should be adequately provided for, I am sure that a careful examination of the subject will disclose many sources of expenditures which might be greatly reduced or entirely abolished, and legislation in this direction together with a refusal to make appropriations for new objects of doubtful necessity or propriety, would tend very materially to equalize the public receipts and disbursements.

That suggestion of Mr. Carlisle's is thoroughly Democratic, and its good sense will meet with universal approval among thoughtful people. But we doubt very much if it will have any weight in the hands of Representatives now under the control of a party chargeable with having, not to say reckless expenditure of public money.

DR. VON HOLST'S OPINIONS.

The war spirit of the times has entered the halls of the University of Chicago, and it seems has divided the faculty to some extent. The professor of constitutional law in that institution is Dr. von Holst, author of the Constitutional History of the United States. He does not accept the Monroe doctrine as enunciated in President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, and says so in terms that are more forcible than elegant. His view of the question is far from popular in Chicago and is denounced. Moreover, many fail to distinguish between the views of Dr. von Holst, a university professor, and those of the university, so they charge his views upon the latter. This finally necessitated a card from Dr. Harper, the president of the university, to the effect that the university was not responsible for the views set forth by Dr. von Holst. A moment's reflection would have been sufficient to have shown anyone that they were not and could not be. The hubbub the affair has raised in Chicago demonstrates the need of university influence there. Were the city really permeated with it, it would have been recognized that to become unduly excited over the public expression of a professor's private opinion, no matter how erroneous nor how at variance with the sentiment of the people, was foolish in the extreme. Professor von Holst has the same right to his opinions, no matter what they be, and to express them, that any other person in America has. The guarantee of liberty is for the benefit of the minority and the unpopular; the majority and the popular have no need of such a guarantee.

What has been the effect of Professor von Holst's expression of disapproval of the President's message? It has merely been to impair his standing as the great authority on American constitutional history; nothing more. The Monroe doctrine remains as intact as ever and the people have not withdrawn their endorsement of Mr. Cleveland's interpretation of it.

Those good people of Chicago who feel indignant at Dr. von Holst forget that the justice of their position cannot be injured by any adverse criticism. They should be careful lest their indignation, although proper and patriotic, injure their great university. It is in its infancy and still needs that encouragement that even great wealth cannot give.

NOTHING LESS THAN COLONEL.

The governor of Kentucky only promotes a man a few nights ago, and there were loud and repeated calls for "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight."—Los Angeles Express.

SHAKESPEARE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

A Shakespearean reader gave a recital in Santa Ana a few nights ago, and there were loud and repeated calls for "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight."—Los Angeles Express.

CONGRESSMEN CHEAPER THAN SENATORS.

It costs more to buy a senator than a congressman. This follows probably as a natural sequence of the fact that it requires a good deal more money to obtain a seat in the Senate than in the House.—Kansas City Star.

CONFEDERATES WERE FIGHTERS.

An exchange accuses Confederates of being "jugglers." Well, there are a good many people yet living who know they are fighters second to none. When the boys in gray stand shoulder to shoulder with the boys in blue, the jugglers of all classes and countries had better stand a little back and not get hurt.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

CLARKE CAN AFFORD THE AMBITION.

If Millionaire Clarke, of Montana, can afford to cherish an ambition to be vice president, perhaps there is no harm done. Association with an ambition of this sort is particularly when it never develops into anything except disappointment—has been known to be expensive. Still, many men have not the ideas of luxury and doubtless Mr. Clarke has his.—San Francisco Examiner.

PENNY DREADFULS.

Penny dreadfuls were responsible for the recent wreck of a train on the New York Central by four young ruffians, who succeeded in killing two men and injuring several others. The United States mail carries penny dreadfuls for 1 cent a pound and pays 8 cents a pound for the privilege. The business appears to be as profitable as it is financially.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NOTABLES OF THE DAY.

JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN.
The great financier and banker, who is one of the committee of the New York Yacht club, appointed to investigate charges made by Lord Dunraven. He was born in Hartford, Conn., April 12, 1837. He is the head of the several well known banking houses of Morgan & Co. of New York, Paris, London and Philadelphia. He was educated at the Boston High School, and at Göttingen, and at the age of 20 entered on his business career.

Over, Dr. Skinner says that gluttony is the sin of this age.

The highest salary paid to a governess is probably that received by Miss Etta Hughes, English governess to the young Princess of the Asturias, in Spain. Miss Hughes receives \$1,000 a year.

King Leopold of Belgium detests instrumental music of any kind. It seems to cause him real physical suffering. If any one sits down at the piano in the king's presence his majesty swiftly vanishes, while it is said that he would "run a mile to escape the sound of his wife's harp."

The queen regent of Spain is a confirmed smoker of cigarettes, and when at work seldom without one between her lips or in a box near at hand. It is the especial pleasure of "Bubi" (his Catholic majesty, King Alfonso XIII.) to light the cigarettes for his namesake, "Carmen Sylva," the queen of Roumania, is also an ardent cigarette smoker.

Professor Blackie's biographer tells an interesting fact about the famous Scotchman. Whenever the professor, passed Sir Walter Scott's house in Castle street, Edinburgh, he used to stand still, and, leaning on his stick, remain for a minute in silent meditation. If he happened to be on the other side of the street he would cross over for the purpose.

The following portrait of Alexandre Dumas II. was written by Alexandre Dumas I. in 184. "He came into the world at the hour when it is no longer night and not yet day. The antitheses which form his strange personality have assembled in him light and shade. He is lazy and he is active; he is a spendthrift and an economist; he is distrustful and credulous; he is headless and devoted. He is cold in speech and quick with his hands; he is a dreamer and a realist; he loves me with all his heart. In fine, he is ever ready to take my money box like Voltaire to fight for me like M. Cid. He has the most ardent, the most obstinate, the most captivating imagination that I ever the sparkle on the lips of a young man. It is like a butterfly, it comes to light incessantly, it darts in and out of danger, it smiles as it is torn."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

to be guided in the performance of their duties outside of the law? Is it not an immoral thing to disregard the laws that they have sworn to uphold? This is an aspect of the case that the advocates of the gold standard ignore. Towards the free silver man the gold man takes the "I am holier than thou" position. That may be, but the proceeding by which he has been determined to be has been ex parte and the gold man has been in the judgment seat.

We shall never assume to say what Senator Dubois supposes and what he does not, so we cannot answer for him the question, "What does he suppose people would pay for silver bonds?" We think we can answer, though. The people would pay the market price, but that price would be equally as high as now. The very infrequency of their issue, consequent upon the free coinage of silver, would be a guarantee of their price. The amount of a bond issue is as important a factor in determining the price at which they can be sold as the specification of the kind of money in which they should be paid.

We ask the gold men this question: The government bonds being payable in coin, coin at the time of their issue, including gold and silver money at a fixed ratio, is it immoral to carry out the contract as it was entered into? It is a new doctrine in law and ethics to say that an honest compliance with the terms of a contract is immoral.

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GROVER IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The indications are that Grover Cleveland could be elected dictator of South America by a unanimous vote just now.—Pittsburg Post.

A SINGING ZOLA.

She is a singing Zola, this Yvette Guilbert. She sings of the ragged, beggars, outcasts, drunkards, the snarls and estrays of life, the human offal, the gutter's refuse. She is a singing Zola, this Yvette Guilbert; a pornographic Zola; a realist Zola; a Zola of bestiality supreme; a Zola of the love that lies in wait and supplicates with a grimace. Like Zola, she paints the seams in a woman's life, the hideous cracking in a man's career. She is as unflinching a painter of warms and ulcers as Degas, and her smile is as tender as a female child.—New York Advertiser.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Yeast—Who is that richly dressed lady coming out of the fashionable restaurant?

Crimsonbeak—She's an artist's model.

"And this steady looking fellow coming out of the free lunch saloon?"

"Oh, he's the artist."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Do you pay for poetry?" asked the pretty girl.

"Yes," replied the editor, with some hesitation.

"What do you pay?"

"Compliments,"—Pearson's Weekly.

A miser had died very suddenly. The doctor who was called in to certify his death appeared to have his doubts about the case.

"Place a 10 mark piece in his hand," said the old housekeeper of the deceased, "and if he doesn't grasp it you may safely make out the order for his burial."—Wegweiser.

Ragron Tatters—Talk about hard luck, if I didn't get it proper.

Rollingstone Nomos—What was that?

Ragron Tatters—Why, I swiped a diamond necklace, an' after all me trouble I found it belonged to a actress.—Philadelphia Record.

"Kind sir," said the wayfarer, "if you will add 5 cents to the dime I already possess I will go and get a meal, the first I have had in three days."

"If you have a dime, why don't you go and get something to eat with that?"

"Sir, I require a tip to fee the waiter with."—Harper's Bazar.

Visitor—Who are these men who are so busy writing?

Proprietor—Oh, they are writers and reporters. They turn out a good deal of work, I can tell you.

Visitor—Big pay?

Proprietor—Nothing great. However, we pay the editor his money.

Visitor—What does he do?

Proprietor—He keeps the stuff the others write from getting into the paper.—Boston Transcript.

Teacher—And now, Tommy, why should we never fear at the man who wears ragged clothes?

Tommy—Cause he may have money in the pockets of 'em.—Indianapolis Journal.

Entirely on Paper—"Have you heard that there is to be another challenge for the America's cup?" "No; who's going to build the yacht?" "Oh, they won't build any yacht; they'll just enter her at a postoffice as second class matter."—Puck.

"So you want to marry one of my daughters, eh? Suppose you take the eldest?" "But, my dear sir, my debts are not so large as all that."—Fliegende Blätter.

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Medicine all the year around, because it purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and therefore gives strength to resist all blood diseases, Malaria, Pneumonia, Scurvy, Catarrh, Rheumatism, etc. Serious illness has often been prevented when Hood's Sarsaparilla has been taken in time.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills—assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

Drink Idanha at the Broadway.

They Will Please

Spoke the O. K. —5 cent cigar—not made in a tenement house.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, Manager.

Evenings at 8:15 p. m.
Matinee at 2:15.

Commencing Christmas, Matinee and Three Nights.

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVE TRAGEDIAN.

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In a Series of MAGNIFICENT SCENIC PRODUCTIONS.

CHRISTMAS MATINEE—VIRGINIUS

CHRISTMAS NIGHT—MACBETH

THURSDAY NIGHT—MARMION

FRIDAY NIGHT—HAMLET

PRICES—\$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Stalls, boxes and loges, \$1.50. Sale of seats begins on Monday, December 23.

NEXT ATTRACTION:

Mr. Thomas Keene

Monday, Dec. 30—LOUIS XI.

Tuesday, Dec. 31—RICHARD III.

Prices as above. Sale of seats begins Friday, December 27.

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Dec. 23

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SPECIAL CHRISTMAS MATINEE.

The Grand Opera House Co.

Will present the Beautiful Romantic Drama

HELENE

By MARTHA MORTON.

Prices—50c, 35c and 50c.

Matinee—Saturday, 25c.

Evenings at 8:15; Saturday Matinee, 2:15.

Special Christmas Matinee.

Lyceum Theatre.

Christmas Week.

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